

WATER SUPPLY IS BAD

Danger from Contamination in Reservoirs.

ITS PURITY IS LEFT BEHIND.

Drinking Filth—Encouraging Epidemics—Suggestions to Remedy—Filtering Process Recommended—Piped from Luakaha—Lights by Steam.

If a man falls into a hole in the street, left unguarded by some careless employe of the city, and injures himself, he can bring suit and recover heavy damages; but if he drinks foul, contaminated water supplied by that city, and thereby suffers severe bodily injury, he has no redress. He may worry through a long course of fever, have his body invaded by disgusting parasites, and suffer in many ways, and yet he must bear his misfortunes as best he can. Yet in the light of modern scientific investigations, the time is not far distant when damages can be recovered from the Government for those losses—physical and pecuniary—due to drinking contaminated water.

The researches of medical men and

were at the new landing loading sugar. One had already taken on a small amount. An enormous wave came along and some of the sailors jumped into the sea. Both boats were overturned and washed upon the rocks with the remaining sailors. Two had their legs broken and five more were injured. The men who jumped into the sea came out entirely free from injury.

DIDN'T ASK FOR WORK.

Statement of the Object of the Portuguese Petition.

MR. EDITOR.—Your editorial paragraph of recent date on the failure of the Portuguese to respond to "the call of the planters" is somewhat misleading, and I am sure you would not willingly have it remain so.

The petition presented to the Legislature did not ask for work, nor did it contain any complaint of want of employment. I have met a good many people who talk glibly about the action of the Portuguese and their petition, without having so much as read it.

Of course, the planters' "ad" for 300 laborers was intended to take the wind out of the petition's sails, as their petition was supposed to be for employment. But it was not. I think every fair minded man will admit that the petition was a moderate, sensible and

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Edict Relating to Surgeon Bowie.

SURGEONS MUST BE CAREFUL.

Heavy Fish Inspection—Chinamen Present Claims—Natives Want Nuisance Abated—Hogs Condemned by Inspector—Mother Mariana Coming.

At a meeting of the Board of Health, held yesterday afternoon, there were present President Smith, Drs. Day, Wood, Emerson, Monsarrat, Howard and Wayson, together with Messrs. Reynolds, Lansing, Kellipio and H. Hackfeld.

President Smith read a letter drafted by him for the purpose of being sent to the agents of the O. & O. S. S. Company in regard to the action of Dr. Bowie of the O. & O. S. S. Belgic.

The letter stated that in case Dr. Bowie was retained on any of the steamers of the O. & O. S. S. line touching at the port of Honolulu the Port Physician would be instructed to pay no attention to his reports and to cause the steamer upon which he happened to be to anchor outside, pending proper examination.

sally popular at home and abroad. The Hobron Drug Company recently received a large assortment of fine French perfumes, Roger & Gallet's brand being among the collection, which they offer to the public at very reasonable prices.

OLD MAN "MITCHELL."

A Familiar Figure Dead at 102 Years.

Came Here in a Whaler—Was a Good Cook and Steward—Twice Married—In Brewing Business.

Leonard Mitchell (colored), aged 102 years, died at his home, Punchbowl street, at 4:45 p. m. yesterday, the cause of death being old age.

Mitchell was born in the State of New York, January 30, 1794. When he was about 25 years of age he came to Honolulu on a whaling vessel. After several trips from various foreign ports to Honolulu he decided to remain on the islands, and so gave up life on the ocean wave.

Mitchell engaged in different pursuits, turning his hand to anything that happened to come along. As a cook he was unequalled, and as a waiter he held the same position. Shortly after arrival here he went to Lahaina to live for a while. He was twice married, both times to Hawaiians. By his last wife, who survives him, he had three daughters and a son. One of the girls is now in the insane asylum.

In a chat last evening with a gentleman personally acquainted with Mitchell, some interesting facts were gleaned.

"What, remember Mitchell? I guess I will not be liable to forget him, when I have run across him constantly for the last fifteen years. Yes, a good fellow that—always polite and affable, and always ready to stop and have a few words just for the sake of old acquaintance.

"My, but wasn't he fond of brilliant colors, and wasn't he a dandy! Always wore good clothes and always appeared to have enough money to live comfortably on. His old age made no difference with his clothes, and old Len used to fix up in some very queer looking costumes toward the end of his career on earth. As a matter of fact, he never looked old. Always carried himself like a soldier, and was a very powerful man in the bargain.

"Len's life was not always smooth and untroubled. Back in '80 or '82 he started in to make beer at Lahaina. It was very soon found that this contained more than it should, as subsequent information proved. He was arrested, but got out on payment of the accustomed fine.

"Well, I'm surprised the old man has gone. I expected him to live on forever, but it seems that he must needs follow the same path as all the rest of us."

H. Hackfeld & Co.

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Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Straps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing-lates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Co. ruated Iron, Steel Rails (15 and 20) Railroad Ruts, Spikes and Fish-bones.

Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Dem-johns and Corks. Also Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

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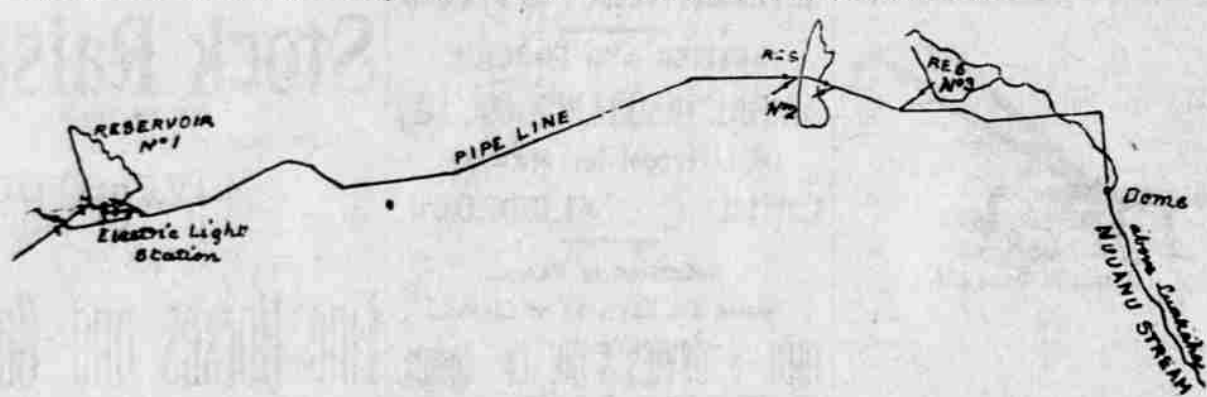
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H. S. TREGLOAN & SON.



MAP OF WATER PIPE CONNECTION RESERVOIRS, NUNANU VALLEY.

sanitarians have proven that typhoid fever, many malarial fevers, cholera, and other diseases, are directly caused by drinking water containing the specific germs of these diseases.

Statistics are accumulating every year that show how certain the banishment of these diseases follows the supplying of pure water to the affected towns. And now comes the report of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, with statistics showing how the most foul water can be rendered pure by filtration. It shows by a systematic series of experiments with all kinds of filters, extending over seven years, that not only can all the coarser particles of matter held in suspension be removed, but from 98 to 99.84 per cent. of the bacteria also, and that at a reasonable cost.

With these facts before us, is it not time to take steps to purify the water supply of Honolulu?

Too much attention has hitherto been paid to the physical comforts of the town, and too little to its sanitary needs. Next to an efficient system of sewerage, the greatest need is pure water, and it can easily be provided.

At present the town receives its water supply from reservoir No. 1, in Nuanu Valley. That water enters the reservoir system at Luakaha, where it is a beautiful, clear, potable water.

After entering the pipe at Luakaha it flows into a great mud hole called reservoir No. 3, where it immediately parts with its purity, and partakes of the general shady character of the rest of the contents. After some ten millions of gallons have collected in this reservoir, the overflow runs into reservoir No. 2, which is an abomination. This reservoir is crossed by the Nuanu road, and there being no protection, it is nothing more than the cesspool for the upper part of the valley, so placed as to catch the filth that is washed down with every rain.

The contents of these two reservoirs supply the dynamo at the electric light station with power, and after serving this useful purpose flow into reservoir No. 1.

Finally, this once pure, sparkling water, now filth-laden and foul, sometimes not fit to bathe in, reaches our homes, and in nineteen cases out of twenty is drunk without further ceremony.

No wonder that Honolulu is unhealthy, that fevers rage in all parts of the town, that the death rate is disproportionately high, and the sick rate still higher!

Let the Government take this matter in hand, correct the evil and reduce the death rate of the town at least 25 per cent.

One plan for supplying the inhabitants with pure water would be to have the water filtered by one of the several processes in vogue in the United States, after it leaves No. 1 reservoir. The cost of the plant might seem large, but the expense of running it after installation would be immaterial.

Another plan would be to do away with the reservoirs altogether and pipe the water direct from Luakaha, leaving the motive power for the electric lights to steam rather than water.

In this way the danger of disease would be lessened beyond calculation. One of these plans will no doubt be adopted by the Legislature when the matter is brought before the Senate in a report now being prepared by a member of the Board of Health.

Kinau's Rough Experience.

The Kinau arrived early yesterday morning a little over half a day late. She experienced very rough weather all along the Maui and Hawaii coast. At Papaikou, Monday morning two boats were smashed, one into splinters. They

reasonable exposition of their case, and I think that they deserve great credit for taking the initiative in a matter that vitally concerns all white men of the laboring or trading classes.

E. H.

EVANGELICAL SOCIETY.

Meeting at Kaunakapili Church Yesterday Morning.

Satisfactory Condition of the Church. Boarding Schools Doing Well. Ministerial Training.

The Oahu Association of Pastors and delegates from the Hawaiian churches of this island began its semi-annual meeting in Kaunakapili Church yesterday morning. Rev. J. Kalahuna was chosen moderator, and Rev. M. Kinkahiscribe. Reports were presented from the different churches, showing in some parishes a sound and healthy condition, in other parishes weakness and declension. Kawaunao Church seemed to be the most prosperous financially and spiritually.

Much time was spent in discussing ways and means of awakening new life and activity in the few churches that are now without pastors. A lookout committee was appointed, and instructed to take such measures as would, in their opinion, be advisable to rouse the churches to the duty of self-support and church extension. A committee was appointed to bring about the consolidation of the churches of Kaneohe and Waimanalo.

Ministerial training was another of the important questions under consideration. The students of the North Pacific Missionary Institute were actively engaged in Christian work in this city as well as drilled in the management of the various auxiliary organizations connected with church work in these modern days. More and more the practical side of church activities comes into prominence, as distinct from the theoretical and theological instruction, which must be kept up as of fundamental importance. All this takes time, and the students are giving more time than formerly to their work, and the work of instruction is increased with the recent addition of the corps of teachers. The Christian community ought to be roused to greater interest in the work of this training school for Hawaiian pastors. To look after and provide for the training of a dozen young men takes time and work, and needs also more money than has yet been provided for the necessary and increasing expenses of such an institution, which must be progressive if it is expected to be efficient.

The various boarding schools of the city were reported as in a flourishing condition, both in regard to number of pupils and progress of their work. Earnest and faithful and skillful Christian men and women are conducting these schools. The manual training insisted upon is an essential element of their success. But many Hawaiian parents are foolish enough to be unwilling to send their children to such schools. They want results without working for them.

It was urged upon the pastors and all parents present to uphold the dignity and worth of manual labor, and do away so far as their influence goes with the common prejudice of Hawaiians against manual labor, even if the wages be small and the work not so elegant nor so easy as they desire.

There was some discussion about accepting the reports of the various doctors on the steamers of the O. & O. S. S. Company calling at this port. It was the sentiment of the Board that the reports in the past had been uniformly reliable, with the exception of Dr. Bowie, and that the Port Physician would be able to judge of the reliability of reports from past experience.

Mr. Hackfeld stated that all the doctors on the O. & O. S. S. line could not be judged by Dr. Bowie. If the letter drafted was sent to the agents in San Francisco they would certainly instruct all their doctors to be very careful in the matter of the condition of their respective vessels.

On motion of Dr. Emerson the letter was accepted and ordered sent to the agents of the O. & O. S. S. line.

Dr. Monsarrat's report showed two hogs condemned during the past week; also forty-seven examinations under the mitigation act. This showed quite a perceptible decrease.

Inspector Kellipio's report showed 43,300 fish received during the past week.

Dr. Monsarrat was given authority to buy an amount of tuberculin.

A petition was received from certain parties with fishing rights to the effect that they be allowed to fish within the limits prohibited by the Board. The petition called attention to the fact that natives were daily fishing within the prescribed limits without being stopped.

Dr. Wood suggested that it might be a good thing to have police specially appointed to patrol the harbor.

Pino, a native, brought in a complaint about a certain vile hole on a part of the Lee premises rented by him. There were three cottages on the place. Two of these could be rented, thus furnishing his family with enough money for food. As the matter stood he was unable to rent the houses.

Mr. Lansing was in favor of the Board filling up the hole and abating the nuisance.

President Smith said that a bill would soon be introduced in the Legislature by which there could be provision made for just such matters.

Pinao was asked to wait until the Board could see its way clear to abate the nuisance.

A letter from Kalaupapa asked that arrangements of some kind be made for the transportation of Mother Mariani to Honolulu, for the purpose of seeing two other sisters who were about to leave for the States on account of ill-health.

A report of Dr. Emerson on burying grounds within a radius of from two to three miles from the center of Honolulu showed the condition of these respective places. From the time of the first burial, on July 2, 1877, up until January 28, 1896, there had been 2,637 burials in Makiki cemetery. Kawaunao was dwelt upon as being a very well kept burying ground. It had been given more attention of late. Nuanu cemetery was divided into two parts. The west side was about four and a half acres in extent. Of this there remained about one acre of unsold lots. The majority of sold lots were unoccupied. The other side of Nuanu Cemetery was pretty well used up. The Strangers' lot was well filled. Dr. Emerson stated that there were twenty-one burying grounds within the limit described. It was possible that there might be still others.

French perfumes enjoy the reputation the world over for their excellence of quality and lasting aroma. The most famous brands are manufactured by Roger & Gallet, Paris. This firm make the highest grades put on the market, and by their purity of manufacture have become univer-